Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9630. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1783.

ANCIENT and MODERN PRINTS.

A very large Assortment just come to hand, and now upon Sale at the Shop of

J. SIBBALD, PARLIAMENT-SQUARE.

The following are New:

PRINCE of WALES, whole length, by Smith after Gainsborough, very capital, 1l. 1s.; companion to Tarleton.

Poetry and Muſic,—two beautiful ſmall prints, by Bartolozzi after Cipriani, 8s. the pair.

Front, Side, and Back View of a Modern Fine Gentleman,—by Bunbury, 1s. 6d.

The inflexible Porter,—(political) by the ſame, 1s.

A Lady Painting,—painted and engraved by J. R. Smith, 6s.

Game at All-Fours,—by Bunbury, 2s. 6d.

Blue-ey'd Patty,—companion to Charlotte, from the Sorrows of Werter, 3s.

Mrs Siddons,—ſeveral different prints of her.

Several beautiful ones by Miſs Crowe, who, in ſome of her ſubjects, falls very little ſhort of Bunbury.

A Sale of Cupids,—by Bartolozzi, 5s.

Fine impreſſions of The Night Mare, Charlotte and Werter, Robin Grey, Colonel Tarleton, Girl and Pigs, Shepherd's Boy, Count Ugolino, Miſs Johnſton of Hilton, &c.

Among the old prints are many capital and ſcarce ones by the greateſt maſters—

Rembrandt's Hundred Guilder Print, fine impreſſion—Raphael's Cartoons, by Dorigny and by Gribeline—Thomyris, by Rubens—Garden of Love, by the ſame—Nativity, and ſeveral others, by Bloemart—A great number by Callot, Delle Bella, Vandyke, Hogarth, &c.; price upon each.

Likewiſe Arrived,

A LARGE PARCEL OF NEW BOOKS,

A liſt of which may be ſeen at the Library.

THOS. POTTS, GROCER,

RETURNS his beſt thanks to the Public in general, and his friends in particular, for their paſt favours; and begs leave to acquaint them, that he has removed from Brown's Square, to his New Shop at Briſo Port, Edinburgh, wherein he hopes for the continuance of their favours, which he ſhall always make his utmoſt ſtudy to merit, by being conſtantly ſupplied with goods of the beſt quality, and upon as reaſonable terms as the markets will admit of.

N. B. He has juſt got to hand, a parcel of very fine Cumberland HAMS, and FLITCH BACON.

ROUPING OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LEVEN LODGE, at the weſt end of the Meadow, being let unfurniſhed, there is to be ſold by roup, a conſiderable part of the Furniture, conſiſting of mounted beds, blankets, feather beds, mahogany, walnut-tree, and other chairs, mahogany tables, tea tables mahogany and japanned, floor-carpets, ſome fine paintings and prints, particularly the Battles of Alexander the Great, his triumphant Entry into Babylon, and Entry into Darius's Tent; twelve Fruit-pieces, and twelve Flower-pieces of the firſt impreſſion, neatly framed and glazed, a thirty days houſehold clock, the frame finely indented; an elegant japanned Indian cabinet, and another cabinet with mirror glaſs doors; a large fine toned organ, ſome kitchen furniture, and ſeveral other particulars. The roup to begin on Thurſday next the 29th current, at ten o'clock forenoon.——The premiſſes to be ſeen on Wedneſday, from ten o'clock forenoon till ſix o'clock in the evening.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

IN the Warehouſes of ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. Leith, on Friday the 13th June, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A conſiderable Quantity of each of the following Articles, viz.

Rum, Brandy, and Wines, conſiſting of Red and White Port Sherry, Mountain, Liſbon, and Claret, all in the original.
French Vinegar in tierces.
Several tons of Ruſſia Soap Tallow, Pearl, Weed, Barilla, and American Pot Aſhes.
Yellow Roſin.
Hard Sope. About 50 barrels ſoft ditto.
Several bags remarkable ſtrong Hops, fit for porter brewing.
A few tons of Porto Cork, and about 3000 buſhels St Ube's Salt.
A parcel of Hoops & Empty Caſks.

Catalogues of the above will be delivered two days preceding the ſale.

N. B. ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. have ſtill remaining on hand a few cheſts Lemons and China Oranges, which they are ſelling off on the moſt reaſonable terms.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 20.

War Office, May 20. 1783

2d Troop of horſe grenadier guards, Lieutenant Thomas Hawkins, of the 10th dragoons, is appointed to be Sub-Lieutenant, vice Sir John Scott.

Royal regiment of horſe guards, John Dorien, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Sir John Scott.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Charles Forth Wintour to be Lieutenant, vice Lyde Brown.

6th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet James Wakeman Newport to be Lieutenant, vice John Pare.

7th Regiment of dragoons, Captain-Lieutenant William Oſborne to be Captain of a troop, vice William Bertram. Lieutenant Richard Watſon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Oſborne. Cornet Charles Roſs to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Watſon.

11th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant John Carnegie to be Captain of a troop, vice John Popple. Cornet John Bennett to be Lieutenant, vice John Carnegie. Henry Harnage, Gent. to be Cornet, vice John Bennett.

15th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Henry O'Carrol, of the 22d dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Henry Percy Butler.

16th Regiment of dragoons, Oliver Euſtace, Gent. to be Cornet, vice James Wilſon.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant James Buchannan, of 88th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Catteret Hardy. William Barrow, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Samuel Bethell.

22d Regiment of dragoons, Enſign P. L. Powes, of the 50th foot, to be Cornet, vice Henry O'Carrol.

Coldſtream regiment of foot guards, Major the Honourable Thomas Fane, of the 2d regiment of foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Thomas Biſhop.

1ſt Regiment of foot, 1ſt battalion, George Mackay, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Lambie

10th Regiment of foot, Enſign John Sandiaman to be Lieutenant, vice Myles Sandys.

12th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Robert Tipping, of the 72d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Charles Cottrell.

15th Regiment of foot, Enſign Cudworth Bruch to be Lieutenant, vice William Clarke. Charles Griffiths, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Crane.

25th Regiment of foot, Surgeon's Mate William Flemming, of the 56th regiment, to be Surgeon, vice —— Thompſon.

37th Regiment of foot, Thomas Urquhart, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Richard Thompſon.

40th Regiment of foot, Lucius Concannon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Marland.

58th Regiment of foot, Enſign Robert M'Adam to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Cary.

59th Regiment of foot, Hoſpital Mate Robert Morris to be Surgeon, vice William Mumforth.

65th Regiment of foot, James Wemyſs, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Latham Blacken. Hugh J. Hamford, Gent. to be Enſign, vice —— Carlillan.

70th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Pare, of the 6th dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice John Meredith.

72d Regiment of foot, Captain Roger Aytoune to be Major, vice Chriſtopher Horſfall. Lieutenant John Burrill to be Captain of a company, vice Roger Aytonne. Enſign Charles Hawkins to be Lieutenant, vice John Burrill. Lieutenant Charles Cary, of the 58th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Robert Tipping.

79th Regiment of foot, Enſign Hugh Antrobus to be Lieutenant, vice James Spencer Burne. Samuel Gurney, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Hugh Antrobus.

82d Regiment of foot, Sub-Lieutenant Sir John Scott, of the 2d troop of horſe grenadier guards, to be Captain of a company, vice William Mure. —— Jephſon, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice James Cochrane.

93d Regiment of foot, Cornet David Rae, of the 7th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice David Cunyngſame.

96th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant F. C. White, of the 16th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Stephen Howe. Thomas Leigh, Gent. to be Enſign, vice David Murray. Enſign Matthew O'Hea to be Quarter-Maſter, vice William Hague. Enſign Thomas Francis to be Lieutenant, vice Francis Drake.

97th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Spriggs to be Captain of a company, vice Henry Stanyford Blankley, —— John Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Spooner. William Thompſon, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Williams. Serjeant-Major James Dickſon, to be Enſign, vice Thomas Wetherhead. Serjeant-Major James Dickſon to be Adjutant, vice James Downes.

Lieutenant Donald Macdonald, of the 76th regiment, to be Lieutenant in Captain Forbes independent company of invalids, vice Thomas Lawleſs.

Alexander Hamilton, Gent. late Fort Major of Minorca, to be Fort Major of Sheerneſs, vice Thomas Lawleſs.

To be MAJORS in the Army.

Thomas Keating, Colonel of the 88th regiment, on ſtipulated rank.

The Honourable J. W. Stuart, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the 92d regiment, on ſtipulated rank.

Captain John Lewis, of the 64th regiment of foot.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SELECT LETTERS

On the CHARACTER *and* MANNERS

OF THE PORTUGUESE.

LETTER I.

THE Portugueſe, like all the natives of a warm climate, are naturally quick and lively in their comprehenſions; but their particular *government*, and the influence of *religion*, gives their diſpoſitions a ſomewhat different *bias* from what they would otherwiſe poſſeſs. They ſeem to form a ſort of mixture between the characters of France and Spain, diſplaying, in private life, much of the gaiety and loquacity of the former, and abroad, all the ſtate and hauteur of the latter.

No nation, indeed, is ſo fond of ſhew as the Portugueſe; and to this every thing among them is ſacrificed, the importance of an individual being generally marked by his external figure and appearance. This love, however, of external dignity is not attended with any ſimilar elevation of mind. On the contrary, there prevails a meanneſs in the ſentiments of the Portugueſe, and a want of liberality, by which they are, more than any other people, diſtinguiſhed, in conſequence of the *ſelfiſhneſs* of their ſpirit, and attachment to their particular intereſt.

The Government of Portugal is juſtly reckoned, at preſent, one of the moſt arbitrary in Europe; and wherever reſtrictions in a government prevail, in any high degree, as an attempt will be made to evade theſe, ſo the people will be found *artful* and *cunning* in proportion. Hence the word of a Portugueſe is never to be truſted, and may be treated, in modern times, as the *Punica fides* of the ancients; for, if he find it ſubſervient to his intereſt, he will have no ſcruple to cancel any tie, however binding, eſpecially as he is ſure of being countenanced in it by his *religion*, which allows him, at all times, the indulgence of *abſolution*. Nay, ſo far does this ſpirit of chicane enter into their character, that they will even at times deceive the Church itſelf; and it is very common, after addreſſing ſome ſaint with all the fervour of devotion, and promiſing him a donation for the ſucceſs of any enterpriſe, to deceive him on its being completed, and refuſe him his hire, or give greatly below what they originally bargained. This conſtant deſire, however, to impoſe, and thirſt after gain, for no people are ſo eager in the purſuit of it, frequently diſappoints itſelf, and, by fixing the attention conſtantly to objects preſent, naturally produces a littleneſs in the minds of the people, which renders them unfit for extenſive penetration, or attempting thoſe ſchemes that are great, and where preſent intereſts are to be neglected for advantages to come.

But, though the Portugueſe are ſo fond of external ſhew in private life, no people are greater economiſts; and even the moſt conſiderable among them generally live in a ſort of *ſplendid poverty*. As they ſtand ſo much on their dignity and conſequence, they have little ſociety together, except when they meet at each other's houſes in a formal manner, by invitation, which is meant entirely to diſplay their opulence, by the magnificence of their table, and profuſion of their entertainment, for of elegance they have no idea. The poorer claſſes, again, have no other notions of life than merely to ſubſiſt; and, if they do this, it is a matter by what means; the moſt common is by begging, which is a mode of living very general in this country, and not at all limited to the inferior ranks, as in moſt others. A foreigner, eſpecially an Engliſhman, is ſurpriſed frequently to be ſolicited for *charity* by one in a *finer garb* than perhaps himſelf. Nay, even the deſcendant of a noble family, with the title of *Fidalgo*, (or nobleman) and a ſtring of names too tedious to recite, rather than degrade it by an application to any occupation, (which he deems unworthy of his rank) will employ this means of ſupporting his conſequence, informing you of his *honourable birth* and pretenſions to *nobility*, when he demands your aſſiſtance, (for he ſeldom uſes much the ſtile of entreaty); and if you ſhould hint the advantages he might receive by working, and an application to *buſineſs*, he will, with a *haughty air*, tell you, "It is a thing below his ſtation, and for which nature never deſigned him."

In their diſpoſitions, as the Portugueſe are naturally quick, ſo they are in proportion iraſcible; and this *irascibility*, when once excited, is ſettled into the moſt *obſtinate and rooted revenge*. If a Portugueſe, however, receive matter of offence, unleſs he is able to obtain this *revenge*, he ſeldom allows his paſſion to riſe to any extravagant height, but broods over it with a gloomy pleaſure, till a proper opportunity preſent itſelf, when he may enjoy fully the ſatisfaction of his revenge. Nay, inſtances are given where this ſpirit of revenge has continued to ſubſiſt even at the diſtance of near 20 years from the time of receiving the injury, a recent example of which occurred here (at Porto) a little before my arrival.

Two Portugueſe had been intimate friends, and brought up together from their infancy. One day, while at dinner with ſome company, a few words happened to paſs between them, from ſome trifling cauſe, and were carried ſo far, that the one gave the other, in the height of paſſion, a ſlight tap on the face. Nothing more paſſed at the time, an agreement being made; and the offended party ſailed ſoon after for the Brazils, where having remained upwards of 12 years, he returned home with a fortune. His friend at home received him, on his return, with the warmeſt careſſes, (of which the Portugueſe are generally very liberal) and their friendſhip ſeemed to be the ſame as before his departure. One day, however, after dinner, when they happened to be left alone, on a ſudden, without any prelude, he reminded him of the injury ſo long ago received, and inſtantly, without allowing him time to reply, graſping a knife that lay on the table, he plunged it into his breaſt. But not even content with a revenge in this manner obtained, the ferocity of their diſpoſition has led them, at times, to tear the carcaſe of their enemy from the *grave*, and commit on it thoſe *indecencies* which *humanity* ſhudders to recollect. When they are reſtrained, however, from entirely murdering him, a very common method of effecting the ſame end is by *ſand bagging*. This is a puniſhment peculiar to the country, and conſiſts in bruiſing the object of their *reſentment* by the repeated ſtrokes of two ſmall *bags* filled *with ſand*, which they generally employ two aſſaſſins to exerciſe in this manner, by way-laying him, and it is commonly attended with a lingering, tedious death.

To theſe qualities of the Portugueſe, *jealouſy* has been added, as a common trait in their character, and eſpecially in regard to their connections with the fair ſex. It is not, however, peculiar to the Portugueſe only, but to all foreigners who reſide here; and from what cauſe it proceeds it is not eaſy to determine. The influence of climate is no doubt great on the body, and the paſſions certainly, from their ſituation in a warm climate, receive a keener zeſt. Hence there is naturally a ſtrong propenſity for the indulgence of amorous pleaſure; and as it is attended, in the male, with a proportional waſte, while the effects of a *relaxing atmoſphere* are alſo added in debilitating the body; ſo the men become ſoon unfit for diſcharging completely thoſe duties of the huſband which the inclinations of the other ſex ſo much require. At the ſame time, *that confinement of the females* which takes place in this country, and want of [illegible] naturally leſſens the motives of attachment on which the principle of marriage is founded; and that, joined to the want of variety in their pleaſures, or objects to engage their attention, of conſequence inclines them to the enjoyment of thoſe which preſent, and which are likewiſe ſo agreeable to their wiſhes.

From theſe obſervations in the diſpoſitions of the Portugueſe, they will by no means appear a people among whom it is agreeable to fix a *reſidence*. The Engliſh, however, in that country are more numerous than the ſubjects of any other power; and the profits of trade being conſiderable, has led them, *from intereſt*, to form connections which have tended much to the improvement of the Portugueſe. By taking, at the ſame time, advantage of the particular foibles of their character, they have always poſſeſſed a preference in point of commerce; for, in conſequence of their ignorance and vanity, they will ſwallow the groſſeſt adulation, which, joined to the appearance of a *little gain*, will always render the Portugueſe ſubſervient to your inclinations.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To Mr H. D. *on his being expected to* LAWERS.

LET Irnà's banks produce her choiceſt flow'rs,
Exhale their fragrance to the ſky!
Ye Zephyrs, catch Arabia's ſtores,
Perfume the air, ſince HARRY's nigh.

Dry up thy tears, O, Irnà! ceaſe
To weep great DRUMMOND's too hard fate;
A noble branch, from that fam'd race,
Who of ev'ry virtue bears a part.

He comes to bleſs theſe happy plains:
Propitious fortune has been kind;
Tho' none ſo rich of Irnà's ſwains,
His greateſt treaſure is—his MIND.

Irnà's Banks, May 16, ...

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 22.

Bank Stock, 130½ a 131½.	Ditto 1751, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 85¼ a ⅝ a ½.	India Stock, 140.
	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 68¾ a ⅞ a 66¾.	India Bonds, 5 diſc.
3 per cent. red. 66¼ a 66.	Exch. Bills, 3 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 10¾ a 9¾ diſc.
Long Ann. 20¼ a 5-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 65¼ a ⅜ a ½
Short Ann. 1778, 14 3 16ths a ¼.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 5¼ a ¼ prem.
Ditto New Ann. —	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 16 s.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, MAY 19.

Wheat, 38 s. a 53 s.	Beans, 33 s. a 35 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 31 s.	Tick Beans, 28 s. a 30 s.
Rye, 30 s. a 33 s.	Tares, 26 s. a 32 s.
Oats, 18 s. a 27 s.	Rape Seed, — per laſt.
Pale Malt, 40 s. a 43 s.	Per Sack.
Amber ditto, 40 s. a 43 s.	Fine Flour, 42 s. a 43 s.
Peaſe, 32 s. a 35 s.	Second Sort, 36 s. a 40 s.
Hog ditto, 30 s. a 32 s.	Third Sort, 30 s. a 32 s.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, May* 21.

DEFERRED till Friday, the ways and means and supply.

The Lord Advocate made a report from the Committee on the Scotch Justiciary bill, which was read and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Ordered also the Hull bill to be engrossed.

Put off the consideration of the American bill, till this day fortnight.

Mr *Rolle* requested the Paymaster-General to inform the House, whether he still persevered in his intention of keeping Mr Powell and Mr Bembridge in office; adding, that he should be determined by the answer, either to make or suppress a motion he intended to make on the subject on Monday next.

General *Smith* hoped no debate would then take place that might interfere with the India business which stood for that day, and was not of a nature to admit of delay.

Mr *Burke* declared himself not a little embarrassed how to answer the Honourable Gentleman's question. But, as he had been called upon, he would endeavour to give the House satisfaction. He was sorry that any thing relative to himself should prevent his Honourable Friend from bringing on the India business, which he knew to be of a very important nature; the delay, however, was not imputable to him, but to the Honourable Gentleman who had brought him (Mr Burke) once more in procession before the House. He did not know whether the Honourable Member intended to honour him by making him walk first, which in some processions was the place of honour. The Honourable Member, however, had put him *sur la broche* (on the spit) and, no doubt, as a *bon rotisseur* (a good cook) he would not give him a single turn more than should be necessary. He presumed he did not intend to do him the honour to make him the principal dish of the day, but merely to serve him up as an *entre-mêt*. Having sported thus for some time, Mr Burke then spoke seriously to the question. He took God to witness, that in restoring Mr Powell and Mr Bembridge, he was actuated only by motives of justice; and that before he took this step, he had weighed all the consequences, passing many sleepless nights upon it, though his fears were not to restore those gentlemen, but lest he should not; so fully was he convinced in his own conscience, that he ought to do it. At last he came to this consideration, What would be the consequence to the gentlemen, if they should not be restored? What to himself, if they should? The question being stated this way, he did not hesitate a moment to sacrifice his fears to the dictates of his conscience. The restoration followed of course; and, in his opinion, was founded in justice.—He was not, however, wedded to his opinion; but was ready to give way, when so great a number of members as 137 had, in some measure, appeared to censure his conduct; and the more so, as in that number he had seen some of his most respected friends; and who, he was convinced, would rather have voted *with*, than *against* him, if they did not think him in the wrong. To the opinion of the House he would ever bow; nor did he wish to take the sense of it by a division; it would be sufficient for him, if a few of the most leading members would declare they thought the gentlemen in question ought not to be kept in office. It was necessary for him, however, to convince the House, that it was not upon slight grounds he had restored them; and that no injury could arise to the public from their restoration. When he was first appointed Paymaster General, he went into office with the most fixed resolution to introduce every reform that he should find necessary; but he was like those who, thrown upon an unknown coast, fear but [illegible]

Quique colant; hominesque ferens.

Mr Powell and Mr Bembridge were his most faithful assistants, and notwithstanding the hopes he entertained of reducing to practice the reforms he had projected, he took heaven to witness, that had it not been for the assiduity, fidelity, and industry of these two gentlemen, he never could have been able to introduce those which he thanked God were now established.

An Hon. member (Governor Johnstone) had on a former occasion, said, that theory and practice were two very different things; and what appeared fairest in the one, could seldom be reduced to the other. The truth of this observation he had felt in the pay-office; and if he had any claim to public gratitude for the savings made there, he was bound to share it with those two gentlemen, whose zeal, knowledge of office, activity, and assiduity, had removed difficulties, which but for them must have been insurmountable. To show the merit of Mess. Powell and Bembridge in rendering his theory practicable, he stated the balances which formerly lay in the Paymaster's hands; they amounted, *communibus annis*, for the last twenty years, to 600,000l. and some years were as high as 1,100,000 l. these sums, so lying, brought no speculation to the public; yet, at 4 per cent. were worth 24,000l. per ann. formerly the avowed perquisite of the Paymaster; so that with the salary, the place used to be worth 27,031 l. here was a saving of 24,000 l. a year to the public, to which were to be added some other very large sums, formerly of no benefit to the public, but which, from the present reform in the pay-office, made a saving to the Exchequer of 23,000 l. a year; so that the whole profit already accruing to the public, from his reform in the pay-office, amounted annually to 47,000l. But whatever merit he might plead in this business, he could plead it only in common with the two unhappy gentlemen, who, from what he had experienced, were incapable of *intentionally* doing any thing contrary to the laws of their country. He was not surprised, indeed, at any confession they might make; for from the condition he had seen Mr Powell in, when he asked him some questions, he found him in such trepidation, and so little able to speak to any thing that was not entirely in the way of his business, that he was convinced he could, by cross questions, have made him confess himself guilty of treasons, rapes, and murther.

With respect to their doing the public an injury, that, he said, was impossible; as from the Paymaster down to the lowest clerk in office, no one could now cheat the nation of a single shilling; nor could a shilling be got by any one out of the Bank, unless by forgery – a crime which might be committed by any one out of office, as well as by a clerk in. However, there was no money in the Bank for them to get at, as he made it a point to keep the balances down; and on this very day, the balance there in his name amounted to no more than 8 l. and when he left the office before, it was 0. It was become necessary to act with an even hand; as on one side, it was prejudicial to the public to let balances accumulate; and on the other hand, it would be to the last degree dangerous not to have money to give to the agents, lest the army should mutiny for want of it. In this delicate point he had received the greatest assistance from Mr Powell. Was it then to be wondered at, that he should wish to continue to avail himself of his knowledge? particularly, when, if he was the greatest villain upon earth, he could not in any degree embezzle the property of the public. Nay, his great fortune was a security for his honesty, though in his present situation a beggar would not think him enviable.

As to Mr Bembridge, he had nothing to do with the cash; his business was merely to state the accompts of the different regiments, general officers, garrisons, &c. and so arduous was the task, that it might be called almost the sole business of the pay office: this man was poor; his only means of livelihood were his office, and his abilities, zeal, and fidelity in that office, he had fully experienced: he did not know any of the other gentlemen in the office: he had indeed, seen and shaken hands with them all, but he had never done business with any of them, except Mr Bembridge.—he had all his confidence: was it then at all strange, that he should wish not to lose the assistance of a man, who, with Mr Powell, had enabled him to make such useful reforms for the public?—However, he would abide by the judgement of the House. Mr Burke in some parts of his speech shed tears; and he was interrupted several times by calls to order; but the House as often desired him to proceed, and the Speaker being of opinion, that he was not disorderly, he went through his speech.

Mr *Rolle* said, the answer he had received from the paymaster was not satisfactory; therefore, he should make his promised motion on Monday.

Mr *Burke* rose again, saying, he had forgot to tell the House, that Mr Powell had tendered his resignation, which he had accepted; that Mr Bembridge also had made frequent offers of resignation, and it rested with the House, whether he should accept it.

Mr *Rigby* agreed with Mr Burke, that according to the present state of the Pay-office, it was impossible the Cashier could get a shilling from the Bank unless by forgery, and that it was still more impossible for the Accomptant; he bore testimony to the character of the two gentlemen, with whose services for the thirteen years that he was in the office, he remained perfectly satisfied. He hoped, therefore, no more would be said about them, lest the country should be prejudiced. Who knew, but the very persons who might form the jury that should try them, might at that moment be in the gallery, and receive improper impressions from what they might hear, if the subject should be further agitated? For his part, he doubted not, but they had committed a *fault*, but he did not think it amounted to a *crime*, and wished his sace-sir might not be pressed to dismiss Mr Bembridge before trial. After some further conversation, it seemed to be understood, that Mr Burke was to accept of Mr Bembridge's resignation, and that the business for the present was to rest there. Mr Burke, however, declared, that he would not fill up the two gentlemen's places, but would keep them for them if they should be acquitted.

Governor *Johnstone* having been alluded to by Mr Burke in his speech, desired to be heard.—He said he held the Right Hon. Gentleman as a very respectable, but at the same time a very frail member of society; his humanity frequently carried him away; but he wished to see that humanity exercised towards all mankind. When he first broke with the Hon. Gentleman, it was because he found him inexorable towards a gallant officer (Sir Hugh Palliser) who had rendered his country signal service; yet whose meritorious actions could not wipe out from the mind of the Hon. Gentleman the remembrance of a single fault. There being no question before the House, Governor Johnstone was called to order, and

Mr *Stanhope* put an end to the conversation, by moving for a new writ for Newton in Lancashire, in the room of Thomas Leigh, Esq; who has accepted an ensigncy in the army.

Mr *W. Pitt*, then moved for the second reading of the Custom-house bill.

Mr *Daubeny* moved in the amendment, that it be read a second time that day *two months*.

Mr *Gascoigne* jun. seconded the motion, saying, he had several objections to the bill; but as it was principally to the clauses, he would not then enter into them; but would reserve himself for the Committee, if the bill should be sent to it; he said, there were two objections also to the principle; its tendency in the first place, being to diminish the influence of the crown, which he thought already sufficiently lessened; and, in the next place, it would deprive a number of persons of their bread, who acted as deputies to the patentees whose places were to be abolished.

The *Lord Mayor* likewise objected to the bill, as it would bring a very heavy burden on the public, to make compensation to the patentees for the loss of their places; he understood also, that in the Tower only, in consequence of this bill, if it should pass into a law, there would be a diminution in the land-tax of 7,500 l. a year; and how was this deficiency to be made good? In respect to the fees paid to the clerks by the merchants, and which this bill was intended to abolish, the merchants by no means complained of them; they were not paid for purposes injurious to the revenue, but merely to induce the clerks to expedite their business at hours when they were not bound to attend. In short, he thought the fees so necessary, that they could not be abolished till the duties and customs should be so simplified, that every merchant could make out his accompt; for at present there was not a merchant, or merchant's clerk in London, that could do it; and though it had been said, when the bill was originally moved for, that it was for the benefit of the merchants, he as yet knew only *one* merchant in all London who approved of it.

Mr *Bricdale* said, he should oppose the bill for various reasons; the Right Hon. Magistrate had been more successful than him, as he knew not a single merchant who did not disapprove of it.

Mr *Fox* said, he had his objections to some parts of the bill, and therefore wished it might be suffered to go to a Committee, where, if it could not be so amended as to meet the approbation of the House, it might be rejected; in respect to its operation on the influence of the crown, he was opinion it went rather to increase than diminish it.

After some further conversation, Mr Gascoyne in his own, and Mr Dawbeney's name, withdrew the motion for the amendment; upon which the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday fortnight.

General *Smith* finding it now too late to bring on the India business, put it off till Wednesday, and the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, May 22.

LONDON.

Yesterday the Marquis de Coignes, Duc de Coignes, Duc de Polignac, and Comte d'Estrades, lately arrived from France, were introduced to his Majesty at St James's by the French Ambassador.

Yesterday the Hon. Thomas Erskine kissed the King's hand, on being appointed one of his Majesty's Counsel, in the room of the late Mr Howarth.

The Lively East-India packet, Captain M'Intish, arrived at Limerick the 15th instant, from Bengal. She sailed the 22d of December.

The despatches by the East-India packet are not yet decyphered; but as she sailed in December from Bengal, and accounts have been published from Bombay so late as the 22d of January, it is believed nothing new can have happened.

The foreign debt of the American States is said to amount to no more than 7,885,085 dollars, the domestick debt amounts to 42,000,375, the annual interest of which is upwards of 2,415,955 dollars.

It is said, that the American Congress have positively refused to release the great numbers of English prisoners now in their hands, until all demands are paid for their subsistence, and other contingent expences.

Mr Miller, late a printer in the Old-Bailey, is made printer to the States of America, and now prints a paper twice a week under their authority, at Charlestown, South-Carolina.

Last week, goods to the amount of 40,000l. were entered at the Custom-house for Virginia and Maryland.

The monstrous fallities and absurdities that are inserted in some of the newspapers to seduce our people to emigrate to North America, a correspondent thinks ought to be exposed, for the sake of the uninformed, credulous people, who have neither opportunity to know nor ability to examine into facts. The above hint takes its rise from an extract of a letter which our correspondent read in some of the papers, that gives a very flattering idea of the comfortable winter a man may spend in a part of the country where there has been, as the letter-writer says, no interruption to boats passing and repassing from the frost; while, in fact, no boat ever passed there since the world began from the 20th of Nov. till the 10th of April, and nothing is to be seen but millions and ten millions of frozen snow.

By letters from Antigua, we learn, that the Caton did not attempt to bear away for that island till she had lost her rudder; after which, she continued for several days driving at random with the tide. The loss of the rudder was supplied by a steering machine, but this substitute they were also deprived of by a violent sea. After which, they constructed, with much difficulty, a temporary rudder out of her gun carriages lashed together; they were thus, and by means of jury-masts, enabled to make some way. When she arrived at Antigua, she had not a mast standing. It also appears that her guns were all thrown overboard to lighten her, notwithstanding which, she had several feet water in her hold, and all her chain pumps broke.

Amongst the several falsehoods that have been circulated to the disadvantage of the present Administration, there have been none more generally diffused, or more totally groundless than that respecting Lord Loughborough's supposed anxiety to be a member of the Cabinet. We can assure our readers, from authority that may most confidently be relied upon, that so far from any dissention or dispute having originated from this circumstance between the members of the Cabinet, Lord Loughborough himself voluntarily disclaimed every wish of this nature on his appointment, and generously assured the Administration, that he intended to give no ground for difference of sentiment on his account, as he neither expected nor wished to become a Member of the Cabinet. Our readers may depend upon the above as a fact, and will, from this circumstance, have a decisive and incontrovertible proof how little the injurious slanders against the present Administration are to be credited in, who, as they supply no opportunity for aspersion upon the foundation of fact, are obliged to be traduced through the medium of falsehood and invention. *Eng. Chron.*

We are assured from the highest authority, that there is not the smallest foundation for the report of the Bishop of Osnaburg having made any engagements in Germany, which are likely to take a matrimonial turn. *Ibid.*

The Gentlemen at the Bank, it is said, have declined their usual services on several mercantile as well as public securities. It is imagined, that some of them are old and wise enough to recollect a tranlaction between the Bank and Mr V——, who was at the head of the first house in England. Mr V—— came to the Bank, as usual, with his bills, and was told, they could not be discounted. "Who is in the parlour? (says Mr V——). "The Directors."—He went in.—"Gentlemen, "I am surprised you hesitate in discounting my bills!"—"Indeed, Sir, we cannot."—"You cannot (says V——) "Observe, by twelve o'clock to-morrow, not a bank-bill "shall pass in London."—He turned on his heel; and, before he got to the door, a messenger beseeched him to return, and his bills were discounted.

More than double the usual number of King's frigates will be kept in commission during the present peace, in consequence of the superior naval establishment of our neighbours.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 22.

"Yesterday, the Lords reversed the decree made by the Lords of Session, in the appeal wherein Laurence Dundas and others were appellants, and Sir Thomas Dundas and others were respondents. Lord Thurlow made a speech of considerable length, with his usual ability, and was decidedly clear in his apprehension, that the decree of the Lords of Session ought to be reversed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"Counsel were heard this day on an appeal wherein John M'Dowal in Glasgow, one of the partners of the Company of John M'Dowal and Co. merchants in Glasgow, and Patrick Earl of Dumfries; and William Cunningham, John Robertson, Alexander M'Call, and Robert Finlay, merchants in Glasgow; John and William Ballantine merchants in Air, and Robert Campbell of Queen Anne's county in Maryland, trustees of the deceased James Brown merchant in Glasgow, one of the partners of the said M'Dowal and Co. were appellants; and Mrs Jane Ferguson, widow of the deceased Gilbert Macnickin of Killantringan, were respondents.

"Mr Solicitor-General Campbell and Mr Morthland for appellants; Lord Advocate and Mr Boswell for respondents.

"Mr Campbell and Mr Morthland were very ingenious, and the Lord Advocate was, as usual, argumentative and strong. The learned Lord said, that the cause was the mere result of a spirit of litigation; and after having gone through the *ordeal* of eleven decrees, was, from that principle, brought in the shape of an appeal to the bar of their Lordship's House. The subject of contest was not complete 600 l. and yet, he said,

with such a determined spirit was it carried on, that the incidental expences of it, which he trusted would in the end be saddled on the right horse, were between four and five hundred pounds.

"The further consideration was adjourned till to-morrow, and it was generally believed the decree would be affirmed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"This day, the House of Commons, in a Committee on the bill for repealing the act relative to Ægyptians, went through the same, and made one amendment thereto; the report is to be received to morrow.

"About four o'clock, the order of the day was read for hearing counsel on Sir Thomas Rumbold's bill. From half after two until that hour, the Speaker waited before a House could be made up; and at five, when we left the House sitting, there were barely twenty-three members in the House—a splendid testimony of *boasted* British justice.

"Mr Erskine appeared in his full-bottom'd wig and silk gown. This was his first professional appearance in his new dignity of King's Counsel."

This day, the General Assembly had under consideration the contested commission from Dunfermline in favour of Bailie Hutton. This affair, as an Hon. member very properly observed, was something similar to Mr Alderman Sawbridge's annual motion in the House of Commons, for shortening the duration of Parliament. Like it, also, very little new or entertaining occurred in the discussion of Mr Hutton's commission. After reading a num'r of papers, hearing parties at the bar, and reasoning among the members, the Assembly unanimously sustained the commission.

The Assembly next took under consideration a petition from the Reverend Mr Alexander Meldrum, complaining of a sentence of the Synod of Fife, whereby they had precluded him from exercising the functions of a minister, though ordained by the Presbytery of St Andrews, on account of a dissent being entered against such ordination by one of the members of Presbytery, and adhered to by other two. This cause was pled, on the part of the petitioner by Mr Honeyman, advocate. He complained much of the conduct of the Synod in pronouncing sentence when parties were not before them, neither the Presbytery nor Mr Meldrum having been summoned to attend their deliberations. A great deal of argument afterwards took place among the members with regard to the manner in which the cause should be taken up. Several states of a vote were likewise proposed. At last two were adopted. The first bearing in substance, that the Assembly should leave it with the Synod to call both the Presbytery and Mr Meldrum before them, in order to be heard; and, in the mean time, should take off the precluſion against Mr. Meldrum, and allow him to exercise all the powers of a minister, in virtue of his ordination. The second motion was to the purport of dismissing the petition, allowing all parties to go back to the Synod in a regular manner. Both motions having been seconded, it was agreed, as each party insisted upon their own, that the vote should be put, *First* or *Second* motion; when the roll being called, it carried *First* by a considerable majority

To-morrow, the Scots Greys are to be reviewed on Musselburgh Links, by his Excellency General Mackay.

Mrs Calderwood of Polton died at Plymouth the 10th instant. Her friends and relations will please accept of this notification of her death.

Miss Grace Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, Esq; of Airds, died at Inverary on the 21st of May current.

Edinburgh College, 24th May, 1783.

On Wednesday the 4th June, Dr A. Hamilton, Professor of Midwifery in the University, will begin his summer Class for Midwives.

In the press, and soon will be published, Dr Hamilton's Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery for the use of Students. Printed, and to be sold by C. Elliot, bookseller.

His Majesty's Royal Charter *to the* Society *of the* Antiquaries *of* Scotland.

GEORGE *R.*

OUR SOVEREIGN LORD considering, That whereas an humble petition has been presented to Him, in behalf of the Members of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, setting forth, That, in the year 1780, a number of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of that part of His Majesty's united kingdom, formed themselves into a Society for investigating Antiquities, as well as Natural and Civil History in general, with a view to the improvement of the minds of mankind, and to promote a taste for natural and useful knowledge; and that the success of their endeavours had already far exceeded their most sanguine expectations: That many men of the first distinction for rank and learning, not only in the British dominions, but in other kingdoms, have, by ingenious dissertations and valuable donations, contributed towards the prosperity of the Society: That, besides donations of relics of antiquity, and of natural productions, several Noblemen and Gentlemen had contributed liberally in money, to enable the Society to carry their laudable views into execution: That the petitioners had purchased a house in the city of Edinburgh, for containing their books, papers, and other effects; but not having a *nomen juris*, their rights to that property, to the effects at present in their possession, or to what they shall afterwards acquire, could not be legally established. The petitioners, therefore, most humbly prayed, that His Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant His Royal Letters Patent, under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept in Scotland, in place of the Great Seal formerly used, constituting and erecting the present members of the said Society, and all those who shall afterwards be admitted members, into one body politic and corporate, or legal incorporation, under the title and name of The Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland; and as such, and by such title and name, to have a perpetual endurance and succession; and to be able and capable to sue, plead, defend, and answer, and to be sued, impleaded, defended, and answered, in all or any of His Majesty's Courts of Judicature, with all other necessary clauses.

And His Majesty, taking into consideration the laudable intentions of the petitioners, and being desirous to promote so useful an institution, DOES THEREFORE ORDAIN a Patent or Charter to be passed and expede, under the Seal above mentioned, ERECTING, CREATING, and INCORPORATING, as His Majesty, by his prerogative royal and special grace, and for himself and His royal successors, hereby erects, creates, and incorporates, for the purposes mentioned in the petition, all and every the present members of the said Society, and all persons who shall afterwards be admitted members thereof, into one body corporate and politic, by the title and name of The Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, instituted in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty; of which Society His Majesty declares himself, and his Royal Successors, to be the PATRONS. Under which name and title they shall have perpetual succession, and shall have and use a common seal, whereon His Majesty grants the privilege of bearing for their armorial ensigns, in a field azure, a saltyr, or St Andrew's cross, argent, in chief an imperial crown, and in base a thistle, both proper, all within the royal tressure or: And they and their successors, under the same title and name, shall be legally entitled and capable to sue and be sued, and to receive, take, hold, or enjoy in perpetuity, or otherwise, to themselves and their successors, such relics of antiquity, specimens of the productions of nature and art, books, manuscripts, goods, chattels, or other effects whatsoever, as they already possess, or may hereafter acquire; and to purchase and enjoy lands, tenements, or any other heritages, not exceeding the yearly value of one thousand pounds Sterling; and to lend such sum of sums of money to any person or persons, and upon such security as they shall think fit. And the said Society shall govern themselves, and all their proceedings and business, according to the statutes, rules, orders, and bye-laws, made, or to be made by them; with power from time to time, as they may see occasion, to vary, alter, or revoke the same, and make such new regulations in their stead as they shall think most proper and expedient, so as the same be just, honest, and reasonable, and provided they are no ways repugnant to the laws of this realm. And, *lastly*, His Majesty commands and ordains the said Letters Patent and Charter to be passed under the foresaid Seal, appointed to be used in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, *per saltum*, and without passing any other seal; for which these presents shall be to the Director of His Majesty's Chancery in Scotland, as well as to the Keeper of the said Seal, a sufficient warrant.

Given at our Court at St James's the 29th day of March, in the year 1783, and of our reign the 23d year.

By His Majesty's command,

SIDNEY.

COPY *of the* Lord Advocate's *Report, on the reference in the Petition of the* Society *of the* Antiquaries *of Scotland.*

I HAVE duly considered this petition; and as the object of it is to obtain a Royal Charter, for enabling the petitioners to hold the property they have already acquired, or may hereafter acquire, upon the most advantageous terms, I see no reason why the prayer of the petition should not be granted. I have been so long prevented from making this report, by certain caveats lodged with me, by the Curators of the Advocates Library, by the Professors of the University of Edinburgh, and by the members of a Philosophical Society long established there; but after weighing maturely the reasons contained in those caveats, together with the observations made upon them by the Antiquarian Society, it does not occur to me, that the objections stated are of such a nature as to justify me in reporting against the application now made. The existence of the Society does not depend upon granting the Charter now prayed for. There is nothing illegal in the objects of the Society; on the contrary, their views and intentions seem meritorious: and, under these circumstances, I must humbly submit it as my opinion, that they should not be debarred the advantages of holding their property under a Royal Charter.

I have hereunto annexed a draught of such a Charter as may be proper for his Majesty to grant, if He inclines to comply with the prayer of the petitioners.

All which is most humbly submitted to His Majesty, by

March 28. 1783. HENRY DUNDAS.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I Profess myself a sincere well-wisher to mankind in general, and am not ashamed to acknowledge, that I am deeply interested in favour of every well meant attempt to promote the virtue and happiness of the rising generation. On this account, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of recommending, particularly to young readers, a late performance of Dr Ogilvie, entitled, "An Enquiry into the causes of the Infidelity and Scepticism of the Times," of which the purpose is not only to exhibit, in a just light, the pernicious principles and false reasoning of the professed enemies of our religion, but especially to guard the young and unexperienced against their influence. If any performance can dissolve the charm which hath so long fascinated the minds of the avowed champions of infidelity, and of their unwary followers, the work above referred to bids fair for accomplishing this purpose. In this work, the Author has examined the principles and reasoning, and has exhibited the schemes of the different adversaries of revelation, both together, and apart; and, from the comparison of their various dogmas and tenets, places, in the clearest light, their palpable blunders, absurdities, and contradictions.

It it not my intention to enter into any critical examination of this excellent Work; I shall only observe, that the plan appears to me to be accurate and comprehensive, and the reasoning to be convincing, and expressed with much perspicuity. I cannot fail to observe, likewise, that the Author has made the happiest use of that sacred weapon, left for truth's defence, of irony and ridicule, which, in the judgment of every reader, he will be acknowledged to have wielded with singular dexterity and force against his antagonists.

This performance seems to supply what was before wanting on the present subject, by exhibiting, in a connected arrangement, the causes of the contagious infidelity of the times; and by developing its pernicious effects, which are shewn to be as prejudicial to the interests of religion, as they are fatal to the ends of society and government. But, in my opinion, the highest recommendation of this valuable performance is, its being happily calculated to become a preservative against the influence of loose principles, and dissolute manners, especially on young and untutored minds, for whose benefit the book appears to have been principally intended. Considered in this point of view, I regard it as a work that may be particularly useful to young readers, by shewing them, that they cannot reject Christianity, without renouncing, at the same time, every principle of reason and religion. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

May 13. 1783. J. L——N.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, May 26.—Robert, String, from Shetland, with goods; Friendship, Ritchie, from ditto, in ballast; Elizabeth, Turean, from Alloa, with coals and whisky; Nelly, Tulloch, from Hamburgh, with goods; Mary, Eadie, from Limekilns, with coals; Industry, Wilson, Konningsberg; with wheat; Anna Emerentia, Leitke, from ditto, with wheat and peafe.

The Gentleman who made an attempt on Friday evening last, in Mary's Chapel, to imitate several great theatrical characters, would humbly wish to acquaint those Noblemen and Gentlemen, who so much honoured him with their company, that he, the whole night, laboured under so many disadvantages, two of which it is not in the power of human nature to shake off at command, or assume, when under them, any appearance of mirth. But when he reflects on the repeated bursts of applause that several of his characters met with, from some of the first critics, in the then distracted situation of his mind, he cannot help thinking, that they paid him the greatest compliment that ever a theatrical adventurer experienced. Nothing but gratitude could ever have prevailed on him to offer a second attempt, and, in some measure, make a return, by using his utmost exertions of mimicry.—Therefore, *for one Night only,*

On Wednesday Evening, May 28. 1783,

In Mary's Chapel, Low Room, will be delivered,

A LECTURE ON MIMICRY,

TO BEGIN WITH A PROLOGUE.

Hamlet,	Mr Garrick.
Macheath,	Mr Digges.
Midas,	Mr Moss.
Othello,	Mr Barry.
Jane Shore,	Mrs Siddons.
The Man of the World,	Mr Macklin.
The Golden Pippin,	Miss Cateley.
Falstaff,	Mr Henderson.
Jerrey Snake,	Mr Weston.
The Bankrupt,	Mr Foote.
Percy,	Mr Powel.
The Waterman,	Mr Banniſter.
Robin,	Mr Edwin.
And Justice Guttle,	John Bull.

The Doors to be opened at Seven o'Clock, and the Lecture to begin exactly at Eight.

Admittance Two Shillings each.

The Irish State Lottery begins drawing the 24th June; there is not two blanks to a prize, and the prizes are payable in Irish currency without deduction. The original Tickets and Shares, from a Half to a Sixteenth, stamped and secured pursuant to act of Parliament, are sold and registered at White and Mitchell's, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh; where schemes at large, containing the present prices, may be had gratis. In this Lottery, besides the different capital prizes of L. 10,000, 5000, 2000, 1000, and 500, the first drawn on the 5th, 9th, 12th, and 15th days drawing, is entitled to 500l each, the first drawn on the 18th, 21st, and 24th days, to 1000l. each, and the last drawn ticket to 1000l.

By act of Parliament, the sale of Irish Tickets and Shares, is now under the same regulations with the British, and are not allowed to be sold without license, under penalty of 100l. for each offence.

SAILED from STROMNESS, May 3. Hopewell of Greenock, Shenan, from Liverpool, for Bevall; William of and from Laughanward, Ross, for Memel; Betsey of Easdale, Brown, from Greenock, for Gottenburgh.—12. Jenny of Irvine, Niel, from Dublin.—14. Holbourn of Campbeltoun, Mackenzie, from Easdale, for Leith; Cuninghame of Saltcoats, King, from Dublin, for Memel; Thomas of Lancaster, Barton, from Pillisuder, for Hull; Kitty of Fort-William, Macdonald, for Leith.—Barbara of Stornaway, Maclean, from Leith, for Easdale; Peggy of Kincardine, Stewart, from Stockton, for Fort William.

A GOLD WATCH-CASE LOST.

YESTERDAY, the 25th current, there was LOST, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon, A PLAIN GOLD WATCH CASE, between Edinburgh and the Botanic Garden.——Whoever finds the same, and will return it to Mr Robert Aitcheson watchmaker, back of the City-guard, shall be handsomely rewarded.

It is entreated, that goldsmiths and others to whom it may be offered for sale, will please to retain it, and give information as above.

BANK NOTES FOUND.

THERE were found in the passage of the Theatre-Royal, some nights before it was shut for the season, TWO NOTES of different Banks.

Whoever can prove them as their property, may apply to Mr Gibb, No. 8. St Ann's Street, where they will be given to the owner, on paying the expence of advertising.

An advertisement was formerly put up at the Office of the Theatre, and it was expected they would have been called for; but as that has not been the case, the present advertisement is made.

MADDER AND COCHINEAL.

By authority of the Admiral of Leith,

TO be Sold by public roup, to the highest bidder, at the cellars of Mr Burgh, merchant in Leith, on Thursday next the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock mid-day,

Eight Casks of Madder, and One Bag of Cochineal, damaged on board the Star, Klaas Leep Master.

The goods will be shown by the said Mr Burgh, and the conditions of sale at the Town Clerk's Office, Leith.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased JAMES CAMPBELL, of Blythswood.

THAT in the Process of Sale and Ranking, at the instance of the heirs of line of the said deceased James Campbell, the Lord Monboddo, Ordinary, by interlocutor of the 11th of March 1783, ordained the whole creditors to produce their respective interests against the 12th of June next, and in the mean time to depone upon the verity of their debts; and for that end granted commission to any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the bounds where the creditors reside, or the commissioner shall be executed to take the creditors oaths on the verity of their debts, and that betwixt and the 12th of June next; and assigned the said day for reporting to the Lord Ordinary; of which this public notice is given.

C. H. CALLENDER, Clerk.

Lands in the County of Sutherland.

TO BE SOLD,

BY Authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of CAMBUSAVIE and others, belonging to Andrew Sutherland of Cambusavie, lying within the parish of Dornoch, and shirrifdom of Sutherland.

The total gross rent of these lands amounts to 48 l. 17 s. 3 d. Sterling, converting the victual at 10 s. per boll, and the services at the usual rates of the country.

But the proprietor having no right to the teinds, one fifth of the gross rent is struck off on that account; and valuing the free rent at twenty-three years purchase, the upset-price of the lands is

L. 892 6 4 10-12ths

And the free teind of 61 l. 19 s. 10 d. 5-12ths Sterling, being valued at five years purchase, makes - - 34 19 4 1-12th

Total upset price of stock and teind, L. 927 5 8 11-12ths

The lands hold blench of the Countess of Sutherland.

Printed particulars of the rental and value may be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the articles of roup and title-deeds will be shown by him, or by John Callander depute-clerk of Session.

ARRIVED AT *SEALOCK*, May 23. Nelly, Slanders, from Eymouth, with flour and beans. 24. Chriſtian and Seva, Thorkſon, from Norway, with deals and timber; Vrow Cathrina, Dick, from Bremen, with wheat.

SAILED 24. Sally Hall, for Yarmouth, in ballaſt; Fortune, Bell, for Invereithing, with iron.

At the RUSSIA WARE-ROOM, Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

PETER and FRANCIS FORRESTER have for ſale OLD RUSSIA SOAP, of an exceeding good quality.

RUSSIA DIAPERS, broad and narrow.

—— Blue and White printed Cloth for bed-hangings, a great variety.

—— Ditto, for bed covers, ſame patterns and quality.

—— Kitchen Towelling, different kinds.

—— Figured Cloth for children's clothes, &c.

—— Dyed Tweels for ſervants ſtocks.

FINE NEW HONEY, at 4s. 6d. per pint.

N. B. They will very ſoon have from the bleachfield a good aſſortment of RUSSIAN SHEETINGS, of different prices and qualities, and TABLE NAPERY.

CATTLE MARKET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Tryſt is to be held at Carrinish in North Uiſt, on Wedneſday the 25th day of June next, and yearly hereafter, on the laſt Wedneſday of June,—where the Black Cattle of the iſland of Benbecula and North Uiſt will be expoſed to ſale.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the ſellers will undertake on the moſt reaſonable terms, and at their own hazard and expence, to ferry and deliver the Cattle in Sky.

Creditors of Meſſrs Paterſon of Bannockburn.

BY Order of the Right Honourable Lord Kennet, arbiter in the ſubmiſſion between Meſſrs Paterſon of Bannockburn and their Creditors, and the Creditors themſelves, the Creditors are hereby required furthwith to lodge in the hands of John Moir, writer to the ſignet, their grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon, that a ſtate of the debts may be drawn up, and an interim dividend ordered.

Commiſſion is granted to any Juſtice of Peace or other Magiſtrate to take the oaths of verity.

FARM OF MASTERFIELD TO LET.

THERE will be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, the Dwelling-houſe, Offices, and Gardens of MASTERFILD, with the Farm contiguous thereto, conſiſting of 120 acres of arable ground, beſides ſome thriving plantations, lying in the pariſh of Dunning, and ſhire of Perth. The Houſe is commodious, and in good order, having been occupied for many years by the preſent proprietor. The grounds are well incloſed and ſubdivided, and in the very beſt heart and condition; and the whole premiſſes are pleaſantly ſituated upon the river Earn, about nine meaſured miles from Perth. A tenant may enter to the Houſe and Gardens immediately, and be accommodated with Graſs Parks for the ſummer.

For further particulars, enquiry may be made at Lord Rollo's grieve at Maſterfield, who will ſhow the premiſſes; or at Andrew Scott watchmaker in Dunning.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament Houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 6th of Auguſt 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheſtle, Carnbanmore, Weſter Carnbane, Eaſter and Weſter Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruſkirk, Laganacha, Slalich and Craiginie, Camuſvrackan, three-fifths of Eaſter Aird, Dericamus, Dalchierlich, Caſtlie and Camuſlay, with the grazlings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the pariſh of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, ſtipend, and ſchool ſalary) is 590l. 15s. 5d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upſet price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchaſe, 13,587l. 14s. 8d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhauſted by the miniſter's ſtipend.

The articles of ſale and title deeds may be ſeen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of ſeſſion.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forreſter at Cheſtle, will ſhow the grounds.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, on Wedneſday the 23d of July 1783, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh,

That Part of the Lands of MAINS and KIRKTON of EARL STRATHDIGHTY,

lying within the county of Forfar, and pariſh of Mains, and contained between the high road leading from Dundee to Forfar, and the high road leading from Dundee to Arbroath.

This eſtate is well ſituated within one mile of the town of Dundee, and is let to ſubſtantial tenants.—From the nature of the leaſes, no expence whatever can be incurred by the proprietor during the currency of them, and a very certain and conſiderable riſe will take place upon their expiry.

The preſent neat rent of this eſtate, after deducing public burdens is about 820 l. Sterling, including 41l. 13 s. 8 d. of feu-duties. The property lands extend to about 745 Scots acres. There is plenty of free ſtone upon them. They abound in game, and have a trouting water running through the middle of the eſtate, which, beſides thriving hedge-rows round moſt of the incloſures, has old timber growing upon it to a conſiderable amount.

James Lorimer at Oil Mill, or Mr Abercrombie at the Houſe of Mains, will ſhow the grounds; and the title-deeds, which are clear, together with a plan of the eſtate, are lodged with David Erſkine clerk to the ſignet, to whom any perſon inclining to make a private bargain, or deſirous of farther information, may apply.

Lands in Fife and Houſes in Edinburgh to Sell,
And a Houſe in Fife to Let,

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 14th day of July 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

LOT I. The Town and Lands of KILMARON and PITLUG, lying within the pariſhes of Cupar and Monymeail, and ſheriffdom of Fife, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Aitken. The rent is L. 125.

Nota.—The extent and ſituation of this Farm, and other particulars reſpecting it, will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

LOT II. A Lodging and Dwelling HOUSE, lying in Carrubber's Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Young, conſiſting of a dining room, drawing room, four bed-chambers, with cloſets to each, a kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies. The rent is 28l.

LOT III. A neat Lodging or Dwelling HOUSE, at the bottom of ſaid Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Neil Campbell of Duntroon, Eſq. conſiſting of four rooms, kitchen, and three large light cloſets.

ALSO TO LET,

The Manſion Houſe of Cullairne, in the pariſh of Dunbog, and ſituate about half way betwixt Cupar and Newburgh.—The Houſe is completely furniſhed.

The progreſs of writs and articles of roup, with the terms of the leaſe, to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the ſignet, who will inform as to other particulars.

For Inverneſs, Fort-George, Cromarty, and Findhorn,

THE PEGGY, Alexander M'Laren Maſter, is on the birth at the New Quay in Leith harbour, taking in goods for the above and all places adjacent, and will ſail the 2d June, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or Mr Watſon cooper in Leith.

For CHARLESTOWN SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship MARY AND BETSEY,

(About 300 tons burden)

Captain JOHN GRINDLAY,

Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now taking on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the 1ſt of June.

For freight or paſſage, apply to John Duguid, Glaſgow, or Meſſrs Anderſon, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—She has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

GLASGOW, 15th May 1783.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 2d day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Following Parts of the Eſtate of MIDDLEBY,

in the pariſh of Middleby, and county of Dumfries, viz. Darglawhill, Scots Bridge, Stonnybeck, Potſtown, Walls; Peatknows, and Mill of Middleby, with that part of the Common of Middleby allotted in a late diviſion to the lands above mentioned, conſiſting of 211 acres on the eaſt, and 113 acres on the weſt ſide of the Common.

Theſe Lands contain altogether about 1050 Scots acres, or thereby. They are ſituate in a pleaſant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are in general of an excellent ſoil, very improveable.

Upon leaſes for nineteen years, they would let for 300 l. per annum, and upwards. They were ſurveyed in 1776 by a perſon of ſkill in the county of Dumfries, who divided them into ſeven lots, and valued them at 9649 l. But, for the encouragement of purchaſers, they will now be expoſed at the low price of 5500 l.

If they do not ſell in cumulo, they will be expoſed in the ſaid ſeven lots, at the prices following, viz.

1.	Darglawhill, containing about 198 acres, to be put up at	L. 810
2.	Scotſbridge, containing about 189 acres, to be put up at	1720
3.	Stonnybeck, containing about 83 acres, to be put up at	790
4.	Potſtown, containing about 152 acres, to be put up at	1320
5.	Walls and Peatknows, with the Mill, containing about 110 acres, to be put up at - -	720
6.	Eaſt Common, containing about 211 acres, to be put up at	480
7.	Weſt Common, containing about 113 acres, to be put up at	185

William Anderſon writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the progreſs of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of ſale. And for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of MELROSS,

with the Mill and Multures thereof, lying in the pariſh of Gamrie, and ſhire of Banff, conſiſting of

	A.	R.	F.
Arable Land,	706	2	29
Improveable Ground,	324	0	3
Paſture,	663	1	6
Total Scots meaſure,	1693	3	38

This eſtate, from the long abſence of the proprietor, has been little attended to by him, but is a moſt deſireable ſubject for improvement. It lies pleaſantly on the ſea-coaſt, within two miles of the town of Banff, and ſtill nearer to Down and Gardenſton, which gives it the command of manure, and affords ready markets for the produce. In general, the ſoil is rich, the climate early, the unimproved grounds level and well adapted for the plough, and the whole is plentifully ſupplied with fuel, in virtue of a ſervitude over the neighbouring moſſes of Filhery.

The preſent free rent, compared to the extent and value of the ſubject, is uncommonly low. After deduction of public burdens, it is only 111 l. 19 s. 7½ d. Sterling, including the converſion of 121 bolls and half a peck of meal at 10 s. per boll; but, in the courſe of the current leaſes, ſome riſes will take place; and nothing is ſtated, and, owing to the want of hands, little is at preſent drawn, for a quarry of very fine blue ſlate, which formerly yielded 40 l. a-year, and may now be again wrought to ſtill greater advantage.

The manſion-houſe and offices, built by the late proprietor, are neat and commodious, the marches clear, the roads good, and the country cheap; and the lands, which are held of the Crown, afford a freehold qualification in the county of Banff; ſo that, altogether, a more complete property, for its extent, can ſeldom appear in the market.

The tacks, with an exact plan of meaſurement, are in the hands of John Reid writer in Banff, who will ſhow the grounds and furniſh rentals, which, with an inventory of the progreſs, may alſo be had from Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who has full powers to ſell.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATE OF CRAIGIE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary upon the bills for the time, within the Seſſion-houſe at Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 2d day of July next, at four o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATES of CRAIGIE

and others, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlope of Craigie, Baronet, lying in the county of Ayr, conſiſting of the following Parcels and Lots, viz.

PARCEL I. The Barony of CRAGIE, and Teinds thereof, containing 14 farms, in the pariſh of Craigie, with the Lands and Farm of Byrehills, in the pariſh of Symington. The proven free rent of this parcel, (after deduction of miniſters ſtipends and ſchoolmaſters ſalaries, and after a proper defalcation from the rent of Byrehills, in reſpect that the proprietor has not right to the teinds of the farm) is 784 l. 12 s. 8 d. 3-12ths. And the proven value and upſet-price of this parcel is fixed at 20,278l. 10 s. 6d. Sterling.

The Barony of Craigie is held blench of the Prince, and the farm of Byrehills is held blench of the Duke of Hamilton.

The valued rent of the barony, excluſive of Byrehills, is 804 l. 14 s. 4 d. Scots; and the following farms in that barony, are retoured, viz. High Langſide, to 2 merks, Laigh Langſide to 2 merks, Burnbank to 5 l. and Lancraig to 2 l. 10 s. Scots of old extent, and the valued rent of theſe being deducted, the remainder of the barony ſtands valued at 512 l. 16 s. 10d. Scots.

The tenants pay one half of the ceſs, without allowance.

The Patronage of the pariſh of Craigie goes along with this parcel.

PARCEL II. VASSALAGE LANDS in the pariſhes of Craigie and Mauchline, held fue under the proprietor of the barony of Craigie, viz.

The Lands of Burnflatt of Cambuſiſcan, fued by William Hood, at -	L. 0	2	0 4-12ths
The remainder of Cambuſiſcan, the lands of Hightree, Boreland, and Nodſhill, and others, feued by William Campbell of Nether Place, Eſq; at	4	1	8
The valued rent of Mr Campbell's property-lands is 423 l. 4 s. Scots.			
The lands of Cairnhill, Moſs-ſide, &c. feued by William Wallace of Cairnhill, Eſq; at -	1	0	0
Mr Wallace of Cairnhill's lands are rated at 725 l. Scots; one farm whereof, viz. Moſs-ſide is rated at 14 l. 7 s. 5 d. valued rent, and is retoured to 40 s. Scots old extent.			
The lands of Dalfanan feued by James Campbell at - - - -	0	6	3
The Lands of Adamhill, feued by John Campbell of Wellwood, at - - -	2	1	8
Adamhill is retoured to a five pound land of old extent.			
The lands of Kempcaſtle, fued by J. Brown, Eſq; at - - - - -	0	11	1 4-12ths
The lands of Inchgotrig. (100 l. valued rent) feued by Sir William Cunningham, at -	0	3	4
Sum feu-duties,	L. 8	6	0 8-12ths

All theſe ſuperiorities are held blench of the Prince, and compreh end eſtates of conſiderable value, part of them now in non-entry.

The upſet price of this parcel is 249 l. 1 s. 8 d. being 30 years purchaſe of the feu-duties.

PARCEL III. The Barony of SANQUHAR, and Teinds thereof, containing 18 farms in the pariſh of St Quivox. The proven free rent of this parcel, after deduction of miniſter's ſtipend and ſchool maſter's ſalary, is 418l. 17 s. 10 d. 6-12ths, and the proven value and upſet price thereof is fixed at 18, 417 l. 3 s. 6 d. Sterling.

The barony of Sanquhar is held blench of the Prince.

The following farms, part of that barony, are retoured, viz. Sanquhar Lindſay, to 5 l. Weſter Sanquhar to 5 l. Cline or Cloan to 5 l. of old extent.

PARCEL IV. VASSALAGE LANDS in the pariſhes of St Quivox and Dundonald, held feu and blench under the proprietor of the barony of Sanquhar, viz.

Lot 1. Eaſter Sanquhar or Fullſhawood, held blench by Richard Oſwald, Eſq; at	L. 0	0	0 1-12th
Lot 2. Sheilkerſe and Preſtickſhaw, fued by the late Charles Dalrymple, Eſq; at	2	18	4 2-12ths
Lot 3. Lands of Saudiford, and others, feued by Robert Wallace, Eſq; at	2	4	5 4-12ths
Lot 4. Loans of Roberton, feued by William Fullarton, Eſq; at	2	4	5 4-12ths
	L. 7	7	2 11-12ths
All theſe lands hold blench and feu of the Prince, and pay of blench and feu-duty, for Shielkerſe, (Deduce)	0	8	10 9-12ths
Feu-duties remaining free,	L. 6	18	4 2-12ths
The proven values and upſet prices of this parcel are 30 years purchaſe of the above-remaining feu-duties,	207	10	5
Additional value put to this parcel, on account of the ſuperiority of Eaſter Sanquhar retoured to a ten pound land of old extent, - -	125	0	0
Ditto, upon the ſuperiority of Sheilkerſe and Preſtick, retoured to a ten pound land of old extent, (but burdened with the liferent of Major Dunlop),	75	0	0
Ditto, upon the ſuperiority of Sandiford, &c. retoured to 5 l. 6 s. 8 d. of old extent, -	125	0	0
Ditto upon the ſuperiority of Loans of Roberton, with the office of Bailiery of Kingcaſe, and the right of preſentation of eight penſioners to the hoſpital, - - -	60	0	0
Sum,	L. 593	10	5

Theſe ſuperiorities comprehend eſtates of conſiderable value, part of which are now in non-entry. If purchaſers ſhall incline, theſe feu-duties and values of ſuperiorities will be expoſed to ſale ſeparetly, in lots as above.

PARCEL V. The PROPERTY LANDS of BARNWELL, conſiſting of five farms, lying in the ancient pariſh of Barnwell, now annexed to Craigie. The proven free rent of which property-lands, after deducti on of miniſter's and ſchool-maſter's ſalary, is L. 136 12 4 4-12ths

To which are added the blench and feu-duties of ſundry vaſſalage lands, held of the proprietor of Barnwell, by William Allaſon of Staffar, Robert Ferguſon, David Crawford, Robert Hunter, John Brown, and William Alexander, Eſqrs; amounting to, 2 10 10 11-12ths

Free rent of this parcel, L. 139 3 3 3-12ths

And the proven value and upſet-price of this parcel is fixed at 3558l. 18 s. 6 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

The whole property and ſuperiority lands of Barnwell are held blench of the Prince. They are rated in the ceſs-books at 867 l. 12s. 5d. Scots valued rent, including the vaſſalage lands of Fountown, which are rated *per ſe* at 43 l. 16 s. 2 d. Scots valued rent, and are retoured to Five Pound lands of old extent; and, including the vaſſalage lands of Barnwell, Herries, and Townhead, rated at 268 l. 4 s. 6d. Scots valued rent, and retoured to Four Pound Land of old extent of Barnwell Harries, and One Pound Land of old extent of Townhead.

Theſe ſuperiorities in this parcel comprehend eſtates of conſiderable value, part of them now in non-entry.

PARCEL VI. PROPERTY-LANDS of the precinct of FAIL, SPITTLESIDE, and REDWRAE, lying in the pariſhes of Craigie and Torbolton, which lands are let in three farms; the proven free rents of which together, after deduction of feu duties to the Crown, dry multures, and vicarage, extend to 74 l. 12 s. 3 d. 10-12ths Sterling yearly; and the proven value and upſet price of this parcel is fixed at 1850 l. 10 s. Sterling.

Theſe lands hold feu of the King.

PARCEL VII. The PROPERTY LANDS of WHITEHILLS, let in two farms, lying in the pariſh of Ayr, with a houſe, gardens, and others, in the town of Ayr; are proven to be of free yearly rent, (after deduction of feu-duties, and after a proper defalcation from the rent in reſpect the proprietor has not right to the tithes) 58l. 14s. 7d. 4-12ths; and the proven value and upſet price of this parcel is fixed at 1526l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling. Theſe ſubjects hold burgage and feu of the Magiſtrates of Ayr.

PARCEL VIII. The LANDS of MILLQUARTER, otherwiſe CRAIGIE-HOUSE, lying in the pariſh of St Quivox. The proven free rent of theſe lands, after deduction of feu-duty and miniſter's ſtipends, is 34l 1. 1 s. 6 d. and the proven value and the upſet price thereof is fixed at 8925 l. Sterling.

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Air, within a mile of the town of Ayr; an extenſive policy is laid out with taſte; the garden and orchards in good order, ſtocked with numbers of fruit trees of the beſt kinds; the plantations of barren timber are extenſive and valuable, of a good age, and very thriving. There is an elegant manſion-houſe and offices upon theſe lands, well executed and finiſhed, proven to have coſt 3000 l. Sterling.—This parcel holds feu of a ſubject, for payment of 1 l. 2s. 6 d. Sterling

PARCEL IX The Salmon Fiſhings, and other fiſhings, of Newton, in the river of Ayr; certain Houſes and Yards, Bridge-end of Ayr, and the feu duties of Newtown, and Wallacetown, all contiguous, lying in the pariſhes of Monktown and Ayr.—The preſent rent of the fiſhings is only 16 l. Sterling, by leaſe, which expires at Martinmas 1783, when theſe fiſhings ought to let at near 100 l. Sterling yearly, in the opinion of the witneſſes adduced upon this ſubject.—The rent of the houſes and gardens at Bridge-end of Ayr is proven to be 2 l. 10 s.—The feu duties of Newton are proven to amount to 20l. 18 s. 8d. yearly,—and the feu-duties of Wallacetown are proven to amount to 66 l. 9 s. 8 d. 3-12ths, ſo that the preſent free rent of all theſe ſubjects contained in this parcel, (after deduction of 1 s. 8 d. feu-duty) is proven to be 87 l. 6 s. 8 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the proven values and upſet-price of the ſubjects in this parcel are fixed as under, viz.

Salmon Fiſhings,—value,	L.	1600	0	0
Houſes at Bridge-end,		37	10	0
Feu-duties and rents of Newtown and Wallaceſtown,		2067	10	7 6 12ths
	L.	3705	0	7 6-12ths
Deduce 30 years purchaſe of feu duty, payable to the Crown,		2	10	0
Reſts upſet-price,	L.	3702	10	7 6-12ths

The whole ſubjects in this parcel are held feu of the Prince.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Limond, writer at Ayr, factor on the eſtate, or to Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet at Edinburgh, agent in the proceſs of ſale, who will ſhow the rental and title-deeds of the eſtates, or to Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the proceſs of ranking and ſale, in whoſe hands the conditions of ſale may be ſeen

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